

argument in favor of the sitting member, followed by Hon. Wm. P. Briggs, in behalf of Mr. Bradley, the memorialist. Mr. Sargent chairman of the committee made sundry explanations, being himself in fact in the minority, and yet, as chairman, the organ of the majority—Mr. Needham of B. also explained. Haswell defended himself against the charge of corruption. The question being upon accepting the report of the majority, Mr. Dewey of G. obtained the floor and moved an adjournment—negative; and Mr. Dewey proceeded against consenting in the majority report, and when he had concluded,

The House adj. 2 o'clock, P. M.

SENATE.—Mr. Merrill presented two petitions, each praying for an appropriation to defray the expenses of surveys of rail roads; referred to the committee on roads and canals.

Mr. Steele, from the committee on finance, reported the bill directing the Treasurer to report the bill relating to trials by jury, with the opinion of the com. that the bill ought not to pass. The question being upon indefinite postponement, after debate by Messrs. Hebard, Briggs, Pierpont, Porter and Kinsman, the yeas and nays being demanded by Mr. Hebard, were yeas 10, nays 0.

Mr. Merrill, from the select com., reported the bill in addition to the act relating to election of Governor, &c., with an amendment directing the mode of balloting, (as stated in the foregoing proceedings.) The Senate concurred in the amendment proposed by the com., after discussion by Messrs. Merrill, Pierpont, Porter, Young, Howe, Van Sickle, Phelps, and Hebard.

Mr. Young moved a reconsideration of the vote refusing to erase certain words in the amendment, (empowering civil authority of towns to correct supposed mistakes in the deposit of ballots.) Motion prevailed, and the clause ordered to be stricken out. The Senate adopted the amendments to the 34, 4th and last section, and the bill on motion of Mr. Pierpont, was laid upon the table.

Mr. Briggs called up the bill relating to interest; read twice and laid upon the table.

Engrossed bills.—incorporating the Williams river manufacturing company; incorporating the black river canal co.; incorporating the Cambridge manufacturing co.; incorporating the Green mountain Iron Co.; to provide for reporting the decisions of the Supreme Court; incorporating the Rutland Railroad Bank, severally read a third time and passed, except the latter, on which Mr. Waterman demanded the yeas and nays, which, being taken, were yeas 17, nays 9, passed.

The Senate concurred in a resolution from the house assigning Friday next for the election of county officers.

Mr. Watson introduced a bill, in favor of Isaac Fletcher and John S. Pettibone, to pay for services performed in relation to Essex bank; read twice, and referred to committee on claims.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The house resumed the consideration of the Burlington contested election.—Mr. Needham of B. introduced a resolution, declaring that N. B. Haswell is entitled to a seat in the house; supported by Messrs. Sawyer of H., Haswell and Peck, and opposed by Messrs. Goodale and Dewey of G. and adopted, yeas 127, nays 85.

Mr. Tracy called up the resolution fixing a time for going into county conventions: Thursday, 3 o'clock, was agreed upon for the county conventions, and Friday, 3 o'clock, for a joint meeting—and the resolution was adopted.

Petitions.—Of Francis Fienreux, for an alteration of his name, was referred to the General Committee; of trustees of Caledonia County Grammar School, to committee on Education.

Bills.—By Mr. Smith of St. A. to pay Alva Davidson, a certain sum, referred to committee of Claims; by Mr. Marcy, relating to elections, which was read and referred to the Judiciary committee; by Mr. Foote, incorporating the Flower Brook manufacturing co., referred to the com. on manufactures; by Mr. Sawyer of H., to pay Harvey Ainsworth a certain sum, referred to committee of Claims; by Mr. Gay, to incorporate the Mutual Manufacturing company, referred to committee of manufactures; by Mr. Martin, repealing act to prevent usury, referred to General committee.

Mr. Adams of Grand Isle, called up the bill in addition to the act constituting Supreme and County Courts, and it was re-committed to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. Beaman called up the bill to pay Amos Thompson a certain sum, and it was referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Smith of St. A. called up the bill relating to the bank of St. Albans, when Mr. Fitch offered an amendment, providing that the provisions of the act shall be under the control of any future legislature—and that, in case a future legislature shall repeal the charter, the bank shall have three years in which to close its business—in which time, however, the bank shall not have the right of issuing bills. Mr. Fitch explained and supported the amendment, and after remarks from Mr. Smith of St. A. C. K. Field, and Needham B., the bill and amendment were laid upon the table and made the order for to-morrow morning.

Reports of Committees.—By the select committee, the bill incorporating the Middlebury Savings Bank—laid upon the table. By the committee on the surplus, a resolution declaring it inexpedient to pass any law at the present session finally disposing of the surplus, and instructing the committee to report a bill providing merely for receiving that share of the surplus falling to Vermont—laid upon the table. By the Land tax committee, bill taxing Brighton, which was twice read and ordered to a third reading. By committee on military affairs, a bill to pay Lyman Whitman, ordered to a third reading; against petitions of John Babcock and David Hammond, and they had leave to withdraw. By the com. on Roads and Canals, against the petition of Wm. Brown and others, and they had leave to withdraw. By the General com., the bill repealing the pedlar's act of 1833.—Mr. Buckmaster moved to dismiss, and supported the motion, opposed by Messrs. Fitch and Foote.

Adjourned.

2 o'clock, P. M.

SENATE, Bills, for the relief of the town of Vernon; called up, and on motion of Mr. White, recommitted to the committee on finance; in relation to notes and bills of exchange, called up, and after various motions, and the suggestion of Mr. Henry, was again laid on the table.

Message, from the House, that that body had concurred in the resolution of the Senate, limiting the number of justices of the peace.

Memorial, introduced by Mr. Howe, for a

THURSDAY, Oct. 27.

SENATE.—Prayer by the Chaplain.

Resolutions.—By Mr. Ranney, relating to the appointment of justices of the peace in this state; providing that the number shall not exceed twelve in any one town; read and passed.

Bills.—By Mr. Bell, to prevent circus riding in this state. The President decided that it was a revenue bill, and must originate in the other house. Mr. Bell appealed from the decision of the chair, when on motion of Howe, the motion was laid on the table; by Mr. Van Sickle in relation to schools, directing one third of the public money to be divided equally among the districts, remainder according to the number of scholars; read twice and referred to committee on education.

Resolution, by Mr. Howe, to encourage the manufacture of silk goods in this state; referred to the committee on manufactures.

The bill in relation to the election of Governor, &c. was again under consideration, and the motion to amend, by erasing the enacting clause, was decided in the affirmative, and the bill thus indefinitely postponed.

Reports of Committees.—By Mr. Van Sickle, the engrossed bill for the relief of Ebenezer Spencer and Simon Blanchard, jr. without amendment.—Statement of facts by Messrs. Van Sickle and Palmer, read a third time and passed.

Bill, by Mr. Howe, to prevent intemperance, imposing a fine upon persons procuring spirits to be given to intemperate persons, read twice and referred to select committee on the subject of intemperance.

Mr. Briggs called up the bill relating to interest—the question being on the order to engross for a third reading. Mr. B. explained the provisions of the bill, and remarked generally upon the subject of usury, as authorized in this country and England; the object of the bill was to avoid usurious exactions on the one hand, and to give for the use of money, a fair and equitable consideration, according to its value; it recognized but six per cent, but did not contemplate the loss of the principal; the usurious part only to be forfeited, or rendered not collectible.

Mr. Converse moved to amend the bill by striking out the second section, (repealing the act to prevent usury.) Messrs. Briggs, Palmer, Pierpont, Hebard, Converse, Miller and Bell, participated in the debate, when on motion of Mr. Hebard the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Briggs called up the bill, relating to judicial proceedings; after debate, Mr. Briggs in favor, Mr. Pierpont against, the Senate refused to pass the bill.

Mr. Hebard called up the engrossed bill relating to wills and the settlement of estates, after consideration of proposed amendment, offered by Mr. Hebard, by the Senate, in committee of the whole, the amendment was concurred in, and the bill, after debate by Mr. Hebard, Pierpont, Briggs and Palmer, was read a third time and passed.

Senate adj.

HOUSE. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Kellogg.

On motion of Mr. Conant, the reading of the journals was dispensed with.

Mr. Sargent laid upon the table a motion to amend the rule of the House relative to the introduction of bills.

Mr. Sargent introduced a bill to incorporate a manufacturing Co. at Manchester, referred to com. on manufactures.

Petitions, &c. of President and Fellows of Middlebury College, to com. on education; of E. B. Goddard & others, to com. on roads and canals; remonstrance of Charles Cummings and others, to Land tax com.; of inhabitants of West Randolph, and of Ladies of the same place, to com. on licenses.

The House resumed consideration of the bill repealing the act of '33 relating to lawyers and pedlars; the question being upon the motion to dismiss: Messrs Fairbanks, Brewster and Hatch supported the motion, opposed by Messrs. Fitch, Foote, Needham of B. and Hale, when the motion was withdrawn, and Mr. Tracy moved to refer to the select committee on the grand list—after discussion by Messrs. Fullam, Hale, Pierce, Sawyer of H. and Viles, Mr. Buckmaster renewed the motion to dismiss, opposed by Messrs. Smith of M. and May of West Fairlee, and negative—yeas 69, nays 136.

After further discussion by Messrs. Cushman, Fitch and Fullam, the bill was laid upon the table.

Mr. Curtis called up the resolution relative to the surplus be now considered, and Mr. Smith of St. A. moved to lay it upon the table. (The object of the notice was to settle as a rule that the reports of committees should have precedence in the business of the House to matters laid upon the table.)

The motion was agreed to.

Reports of Committees.—By the Land Tax committee, a bill to tax lands in Roxbury, ordered to a third reading; by Judiciary committee, the bills relating to vituallings houses, and relative to attachment of buy scales—and they were ordered to a 3d reading; against the bill relative to limitation of actions—the flowing of lands—and extending jurisdiction of constables—in addition to the school acts—and relating to limited partnerships, and they were severally dismissed; by the committee of Claims, that they be discharged from further consideration of the account of H. W. Miller, and the bill in favor of Joseph Bowman, and the house concurred; and the latter was referred to committee of Ways and Means; the bill to pay Luther S. Burnham \$4533, ordered to a 3d reading; against the petition of Moses Peck jr. and he had leave to withdraw; the bill to pay James Dewar and Adolphus Paul \$429 63, (arising from the suspension acts,)—Mr. Tracy remarked that he was against the bill, at least until the principle should be decided to pay the claims, and called for the yeas and nays, which were taken, after a few remarks for the bill by Mr. Smith of St. A.—yeas 126, nays 63, and the bill was ordered to a 3d reading.

Adjourned.

2 o'clock, P. M.

SENATE, Bills, for the relief of the town of Vernon; called up, and on motion of Mr. White, recommitted to the committee on finance; in relation to notes and bills of exchange, called up, and after various motions, and the suggestion of Mr. Henry, was again laid on the table.

Message, from the House, that that body had concurred in the resolution of the Senate, limiting the number of justices of the peace.

Memorial, introduced by Mr. Howe, for a

prohibition of the traffic in ardent spirit; referred to the select committee, raised on a similar memorial from the inhabitants of Middlebury.

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. Petitions referred: Of citizens of Bridport, New Haven and others, to committee on licenses; of Thomas Mansfield, to committee of ways and means; of John Ide, to select committee of five.

Bills introduced: By Mr. Flagg, to incorporate Chittenden County Grammar School at Richmond, referred to committee on Education; by Mr. Duncan, in addition to school acts, referred to the same committee.

Mr. Eaton called up the bill locating the county buildings of Franklin county. Mr. Smith of St. A. moved to dismiss the bill, and supported the motion in remarks at length; Mr. Eaton replied: when the motion was withdrawn, the bill laid upon the table, and the House adj.

Friday, Oct. 28.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Bills.—By Mr. Pierpont, providing for the printing and distribution of the journals of the Senate, read twice and laid upon the table; by Mr. Kinsman, incorporating the Barre manufacturing Co. capital stock, \$200,000, for manufacturing cotton and woollen goods; read twice and referred to committee on manufactures; by Mr. Ranney, incorporating the W. Townsend Woollen manufacturing Co., capital stock, \$50,000, read twice and referred to com. on manufactures.

Message from the House, that that body had reconsidered the vote of yesterday concurring in the resolution limiting the number of justices of the peace, and resolved to nonconcur.

Resolution by Mr. Converse, providing for a revision of the statute laws of the state, referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. Watson inquired if it would be in order to move a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday, on the resolution limiting the number of justices of the peace; decision of the chair, that it would not be in order, the resolution having been sent to, and acted upon, in the other house.

Petitions, By Mr. Watson, of Nahum Peck and others, asking aid for a literary seminary; by Mr. Tenney, asking an appropriation for the benefit of Newbury Seminary, both referred to committee on education.

[In consequence of a press of other matter we are compelled to omit our regular journal. The following appointments were made in joint committee of both houses:]

COUNTY APPOINTMENTS.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Peter R. Taff, Henry Wheelock, Assistant Justices; Gates Perry, Jr., Sheriff; Calvin Townsley, High Bailiff; Alexander S. Campbell, States Attorney; Marshall Miller, Walter Eager, Wm. R. Shafter, jail commissioners; Abel Hubbard, Inspector of Hops.

WINDSOR COUNTY.

Samuel W. Porter, David Pierce, Assistant Justices; O. P. Chandler, States Attorney; John S. Marcy, judge of probate for the district of Windsor; Thomas F. Hammond, judge of probate for the district of Windsor; Ben Swan, Walter Palmer, E. L. Elphail Dunham, jail commissioners.

ADDISON COUNTY.

Samuel H. Holley, Calvin Solace, Assistant Justices; A. A. Reed, Sheriff; D. A. Colamer, High Bailiff; E. N. Briggs, States Attorney; Samuel Swift, judge of probate for the district of Addison; Harvey Munhall, judge of probate for the district of Newhaven; Ira Stewart, Dorcas Wooster, Joel Donahue, commissioners for the jail at Middlebury; John Pierpont, Elliot Sherrill, Harvey B. Seymour, commissioners for the jail at Vergennes.

RUTLAND COUNTY.

Wm C. Kinsledge, Nathan T. Sprague, Assistant Justices; Ira Parsons, Sheriff; A. W. Reed, High Bailiff; Solomon Foote, States Attorney; Wm. Hall, judge of probate for the district of Rutland; Almon Warner, judge of probate for the district of Fairhaven; Robert Pierpont, Luther Daniels, Wm. Fay, jail commissioners.

CHITTENDEN COUNTY.

Joseph Mink, Wm. Wood, Assistant Justices; G. A. Allen, Sheriff; I. P. Richardson, H. B. Stacy, John C. Gray, jail commissioners; John Allen, Inspector of Hops.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Geo. Green, Austin Fuller, Assistant Justices; Jedia Bradley, Sheriff; Richard A. Stauch, High Bailiff; Geo. W. Foster, States Attorney; Wm. Jones, Judge of Probate for the district of Georgia; James Davis, Bates Turner, Jos. H. Brainerd, jail commissioners; Orville Kinsman, Inspector of Hops.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

Portus Bagley, A. R. French, Assistant Justices; Jacob Bates, Sheriff; E. G. Strong, High Bailiff; Charles Storey, States Attorney; Joseph Higgins, Judge of Probate for the district of Orleans—John C. Ham, Joseph Higgins, Joseph Chaudan, jail commissioners; Chester Carpenter, Inspector of Hops.

LAMOILE COUNTY.

Henry Stowell, Joseph Waterman, Asst. Justices; Almerin Tinker, Sheriff; Luther H. Brown, High Bailiff; G. W. Butler, States Attorney; Daniel Dodge, Judge of Probate for the District of Lamoile; Geo. W. Gates, Aschel Raymond, S. S. Jones, Jail Commissioners; David Campbell, Ins. of Hops.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Azariah Webb, Jr., Brigham Pike, Asst. Justices; Greenleaf Webb, Sheriff; John Schoel, High Bailiff; Wm. Heywood, Jr., State's Attorney; Royal Cutler, Judge of Probate; Timothy Fairchild, Wm. Rich, John Dodge, Jail Commissioners; James May, Ins. of Hops.

GRAND ISLE COUNTY.

John M. Sowler, Samuel Adams, Asst. Justices; H. H. Reynolds, Sheriff; George Goodrich, High Bailiff; Hector Adams, States Attorney; Joel Allen, Judge of Probate; Edith Parks, Ira Allen, Wm. H. Russell, jail commissioners; John Reynolds, Ins. of Hops.

The committee adjourned to Tuesday afternoon next.

MIDDLESEX.

The friends of Harrison and Granger in the town of Middlesex are requested to meet at the Centre School House, on Wednesday the 24 day of November next at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of making arrangements for the approaching Presidential canvass.

Horace Holden, Isaac L. Scribner, Wm. O. McIntyre, Nath. Carpenter, Oronod Dwyer, Columbus Putnam, Danforth W. Stiles, TownCom.

THE ELECTIONS.

Ohio. Sixty-two Counties give a Harrison maj. of 7,113, and the remaining counties gave Whig maj. before.

Georgia. Anti-Van B. ticket still ahead

THE STATE JOURNAL.

LAUNCEY L. KNAPP, EDITOR.

MONTPELIER, NOVEMBER 1, 1836.

Electoral Election...Nov. 8.

ANTIMASONIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WM. HENRY HARRISON

OF Ohio;

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

FRANCIS GRANGER

OF New York.

ANTIMASONIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

At large, JABEZ PROCTOR,

SAMUEL SWIFT,

Dist. No. 1, DAVID CRAWFORD,

2, ZIMRI HOWE,

3, TITUS HUTCHINSON,

4, WM. A. GRISWOLD,

5, EDWARD LAMB.

EIGHTH OF NOVEMBER.

Every Freeman in Vermont has a high duty to discharge on the 8th day of November. Who that cares for his country, will stay away from the polls on that day? Who will vainly imagine that his vote will be unavailing? Away with such excuses! Rain or shine, let every man act under a sense of his personal responsibility—let him act as a sworn sentinel on the Watchtower of Freedom, and GO TO THE POLLS NEXT TUESDAY! The man who will shirk away from his post at such a crisis as this is unworthy the name of freeman. Rouse, then, every man from Essex to Benning! Let it be seen next Tuesday that the spirit of our ancestors still warms and animates the sons of the Green Mountains.

THIRD DISTRICT.

It is apparent, from the state of the votes cast on the first Tuesday in September, that the contest lies between Horace Everett and Alden Partridge. Under these circumstances, the duty of antismasons is plain. They ought to go for Everett—they ought to elect him. We have a high regard for General FAIR, but we would not jeopard the highest interests of the country by supporting him at this juncture. We say, then, let the antismasons come forward in their strength and give a strong pull for

HORACE EVERETT.

STATE CONVENTION.

The proceedings of the late State Convention are presented to our readers at length to day. We have only room to recommend their perusal to every reader. The address is admirable. The resolutions are to the point.

For the State Journal.

I have a few words to say to those antismasons of the State of Vermont who have made up their minds to support Gen. Harrison and Mr. Granger, at the approaching election.

There are, I perceive, certain men, who have been associated with you, in the contest with freemasonry, who are now earnestly engaged in an attempt to draw you into an embrace with the "corruptions of Van Burenism." I wish to call your attention for a moment, to the position which these men occupy; to the hollowness of the professions they make, and to the utter insufficiency of the reasons they urge to induce you to abandon the ground you have taken.

The position they occupy. They are, to all intents and purposes, identified with the Van Buren party. They are not the leaders of the party, but are content to take position in its rear rank. Look at Gov. Palmer. The seceders of the antimasonic party, last winter, nominated him for Governor. They begged the Van Buren party to second the nomination, but in vain. The party held on to their last year's candidate, and Gov. Palmer had to retire from the field. Where is he now? A correspondent of the Middlebury Free Press tells us—what was well known at Montpelier before—that he has gone into the Van Buren caucus, given in his adhesion, and made a speech! Thus instead of being taken up as a candidate for Governor, he has been compelled to fall back, and enter the Van Buren ranks as a probationer!

And how is it with Mr. Barber? Notwithstanding he was the leader of the seceders, and was thus the main instrument in breaking up the antimasonic party, and thereby weakening the anti Van Buren strength in this state, he was treated very much in the same style as Gov. Palmer. All his billing and cooling could not prevail on the Van Burenites in the 2d district to support him for Congress, but he was left to the mortification of a vote of about 400 out of some 6000 votes cast in that district. After having been tossed upon the tempestuous ocean ever since he split the antimasonic party in pieces last winter, he has, finally found a resting place in the Van Buren party. He has made a speech in the Van Buren caucus, and is on probation!

And where is friend Eaton? In the party! He has not been at Montpelier to make a speech in the Van Buren caucus, but he is nevertheless ahead of the Governor and Mr. Barber, inasmuch as he was actually a member of the Van Buren Convention, last summer, and officiated as one of its Vice Presidents.

Such is the position of the leading seceders from the antimasonic party, who are attempting to draw the body of the antismasons of this state from the ground they have taken in favor of Harrison and Granger.

And what is the character of the professions under which this attempt is made?

They are hollow. They profess a paramount regard for antismasonry, while the man whom they broke away from the antimasonic party to support, has been uniformly, most bitterly opposed to the antimasonic party; and when called on to say whether he would appoint adhering masons to office, declares that he will pay no sort of regard whatever, to the question whether an applicant for office, is, or is not, an adhering mason. Nor is this all. After holding on, awhile, to Mr. Rush, as their candidate for the Vice Presidency, they finally drop his name and put forth that of Richard M. Johnson, a Royal Arch mason, a slave holder, and a practical amalgamator!

They profess, too, to be democrats, and to go into the Van Buren party because its principles are eminently democratic, when they have been among the loudest in denouncing as anti republican, the leading measures of the administration which Mr. Van Buren has solemnly pledged himself to "carry out," and declaring, as the leader of the seceders declared, that "whenever antismasonry should degenerate into the corruptions of Van Burenism, he would abandon it, and oppose it, as uncompromisingly as he had ever opposed freemasonry."

Such is the position, and such the professions, of these men.

And what are the arguments which they urge to persuade us to quit our ground and go with them, into the ranks of Van Buren? Why, that in supporting Harrison and Granger, we turn "whigs," and put ourselves under "whig" leaders. And this, after they have turned Van Buren men—gone into the Van Buren party, and put themselves under Van Buren leaders!

But what do they mean by our turning Whigs? Do they mean to say, that, in supporting Harrison and Granger, we do not support principles—the same principles of national policy that they were sticklers for two years ago? Have we turned from those principles? Have they not rather turned from them, and utterly abandoned them? What has become of their bold denunciations of "Van Burenism?" Hushed in the silence of death! What of their decided condemnation of the "misrule of Jacksonism," which Mr. Van Buren has promised to perpetuate? Forgotten! Entirely forgotten! In the place of it, nothing is to be heard, but glorification of Jackson and Van Buren democracy. Yes, so completely metamorphosed are these men, that they are willing to bow their once sturdy antimasonic necks, to the yoke, and tamely take up and support the man whom the President has told the "democracy" of the country they must support as his successor.

But we have put ourselves under "whig" leaders! This suggestion is, evidently, the principal reliance of these men to move us from the ground we have taken. Reference is constantly made to the fact that we have assisted to elect a few men to office who have not been antismasons, and that the late Harrison and Granger Convention was organized by the election of a president who was not a seceding mason.

And how is it, about the offices? What are these men thinking of, that they should forget, or pass over, as unworthy of notice, the fact that the Governor, Lt. Governor, Treasurer, and Secretary of State, the four leading, and most important officers that are made the subject of political contention, are held by decided antismasons—elected by the aid of "Whig" votes? Are these seceders so dissatisfied with having these decided antismasons in the possession of the four, leading offices in the government of this state, that they must needs seek protection from Whiggery in the ranks of Van Burenism?

But Gov. Crafts, who was once a mason, happened to be President of the Convention; and therefore, we are all under "whig" leaders, and must run for our lives to get out of the whig ranks, even at the expense of throwing away our principles, so far as they concern matters of national policy! What a contemptible opinion must these men have of us, if they think that we are to be thus driven from the support of principles, which we profess to regard, and which they once regarded, as of vital importance in the administration of our national affairs. Why do not the whigs bolt, and abandon their principles, and go into the Van Buren caucuses, and make Van Buren speechers, because Gen. Flint and Mr. Jones, two decided antismasons, happened to be Vice Presidents of the Convention.

But there were masons in the Convention. And how deeply this must have excited the antismasonic sensibility of these seceding antismasons who can take sweet counsel in a Van Buren caucus with such masons as Gen. Kellogg of Benson, Gen. Clark of Middlebury, and Great Grand High Priest Nathan B. Haswell, of Burlington, with numerous others of the like stamp!

Attempts are made to excite the Harrison and Granger antismasons against the whigs, and against their own principles, by dwelling, in dolorous strains, upon the fact that we can get up no purely antimasonic meetings; but our meetings are Anti Van Buren meetings, at which whigs attend as well as antismasons. Now what is it which has driven the antismasons and the whigs together in these meetings? It is the seced-

tion, and going over to the Van Buren party, of the very men who make the complaint that those meetings are hollow. They broke up the party last winter, by going off, and making separate nominations, and now complain that there are no meetings of the antismasonic party, but that the Harrison antismasons and whigs meet together to sustain their principles!

It must be obvious to every reflecting mind that the masonic controversy in this state is substantially at an end. In Massachusetts, where there is yet a complete State organization of masonry, Hallett, for the purpose of getting the antismasons to go with the Van Buren masons in the presidential election, has declared that the object of antismasonry was accomplished, and that masonry was substantially destroyed in that state. And such has been the practical declaration of the seceding antismasons in this state. In that respect I believe they are correct. And if any thing were wanting to complete the destruction of masonry in this state, it is found in the noble Resolution passed by the FRANKMONT vote of the late anti Van Buren Convention in which they say "That secret societies are incompatible with the genius and spirit of a free government, and that any attempt to reinstate or revive them among us, will be met, on our part, with the most uncompromising opposition."

While the great purpose of Antimasonry has thus been substantially accomplished in this State, there will, as a matter of course, yet remain some of the alienation of personal feeling which has been produced by the contest—and which, for a time, will be in danger of separating men who are really together in regard to the great questions involved in the Presidential contest. There is great need of a spirit of mutual forbearance, and an effort to bring out before all our minds, in such strong relief, the GREAT PRINCIPLES on which we are agreed, that personal animosities shall be subdued, and personal wrongs forgotten. When I look at the matter in this light, and think of the immense magnitude of the principles which are at stake in the present contest for the Presidency I cannot too strongly condemn the studied attempts which are made to rouse the personal jealousies and animosities which have been engendered in the masonic controversy. I do hope there is good sense enough among the Harrison and Granger Antismasons, to see, and justly appreciate, those attempts, and to hold on to their PRINCIPLES, and inflexibly maintain them, let whoever will go with them or against them. It is beneath the dignity of men, while it is trifling with the responsibilities of Freeman to permit the meanest interests of our country to be made the sport of mere personal feelings. Let antismasons above all honor themselves, and the cause they have so bravely maintained, by showing how thoroughly they understand, and how inflexibly they are determined to carry out to all their legitimate results, the noble principles upon which that cause has been sustained.

AN ORIGINAL ANTIMASON.

To the members of the Legislature of Vermont, now in session, and the public generally, in and near this village:

Feeling deeply interested in the subject of slavery, I propose delivering an address thereon in the Free Church, on the evening of the first day, (called Sunday) the 30th of 10th month (called October) 1836, to commence at half past 6 o'clock P. M. I would respectfully invite all who can consistently, to attend.

Your friend,
JOEL BATTEY.
Montpelier, 21st of 10th mo. 1836.

THIS may certify that my wife refused before evidence, to live with me, I therefore forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account.

ALVIN S. WINCH.
Marshfield, Oct. 21, 1836.

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber has recently commenced business in the store formerly occupied by H. Y. Barnes, opposite the Village Hotel, where will be found a

GENERAL ASSORTMENT

OF

DRY GOODS,

which will be sold as cheap as they can be bought at any store in Montpelier.

Call and see.

Oct. 13, 1836. ASA PRENTICE.

AUSTIN O'MALEY & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Two doors South of the Branch Bridge

Montpelier, Vt.

HAVE just received from New York, a splendid assortment of first rate imported Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Furs for Collars and Cuffs. Also, Fig. and Plain Silk Velvet Vestings; Leopold and Striped Cassimeres; and all sorts of fine Buckskins for Pantaloons, together with Gent's Gloves, Hosiery, and Shirt Bosoms, Suspensers, and all other articles in their line too numerous to mention.

N. B. Gentlemen wishing garments made in the first style and warranted to suit, will confer a favor on the subscribers, to call at the shop of A. O'Maley & Co. and examine for themselves.

Cutting done to order.

Montpelier, Oct. 12, 1836. 60. 11